

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problems Mailbox.**

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
14 March 2002 (14.03.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/20903 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A01M 29/00, B64F 1/00

E01C 9/00,

(74) Agent: OGILVY RENAULT; c/o Mr. Robert Mitchell,
1981 McGill College Avenue, Suite 1600, Montreal,
Québec H3A 2Y3 (CA).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA01/01275

(22) International Filing Date:
5 September 2001 (05.09.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/229,601 5 September 2000 (05.09.2000) US
60/277,274 21 March 2001 (21.03.2001) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW.

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): FIELD-
TURF INC. [CA/CA]; 8088 Montview, TMR-Montréal,
Québec H4P 2L7 (CA).

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

(72) Inventor; and

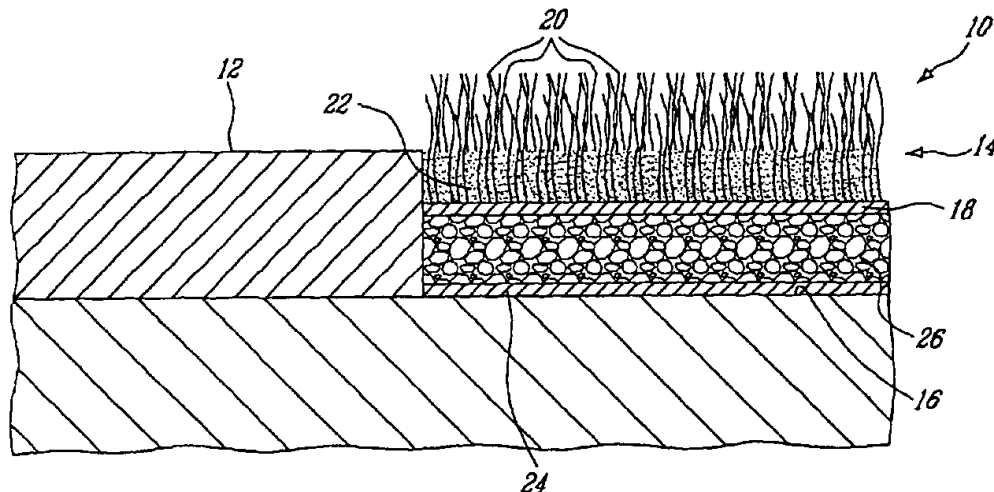
(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): PRÉVOST, Jean
[CA/CA]; 449 Mount Stephen, Westmount, Québec H3Y
2X8 (CA).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ARTIFICIAL GRASS FOR LANDSCAPING



(57) Abstract: An artificial grass surface (10) suited for bordering a runway (12) of an airfield in order to reduce the presence of birds in the airfield. The artificial grass surface (10) includes a pile fabric (14) having a plurality of pile elements (20) extending from a backing mat (18) and resembling grass. A water barrier (24) is provided for preventing water from percolating to the compacted soil surface. An infilled particulate material (22) is dispersed among the pile elements (20). A stabilizer is provided to resist dislodgment of the infilled particulate material (22) at the edges of the runways by the thrust of jet engines and to keep the particulate material (22) in the pile elements (20) when the edges of the runways are vacuumed to remove silt.

WO 02/20903 A1



— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

ARTIFICIAL GRASS FOR LANDSCAPING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to landscape grass surfaces and, more particularly, to a system and method for providing a synthetic grass landscape which is substantially free from organic matters.

10 Description of the Prior Art

It is sometimes desirable to discourage animals from frequenting a landscape area where they represent a nuisance. For instance, various methods have been developed for inhibiting bird-nesting at an airport. Airport runways are typically surrounded by natural grass surfaces, which in addition to requiring a great deal of maintenance, are associated with the presence of earthworms and other sources of nutriment for birds. As is well known, birds can cause considerable damages to aircraft and various procedures have been developed for effecting bird dispersal at airports, such as detonating cannons. However, such procedures have had limited success.

Another problem with natural grass surfaces in airfields is its inherent softness. Indeed, natural grass surfaces and the underlying soil are normally too soft to appropriately support an airplane in the event that the same moves off the runway. This may result in the airplane getting stuck in the soil surrounding the runway. Because of its inherent softness and irregularity, natural grass also constitutes a relatively poor emergency-landing surface.

Accordingly, there is a need for a new landscape grass surface which will contribute to reducing the flocks of animals at a given landscape location, while maintaining desirable soil conditions thereat.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an aim of the present invention to provide a new runway surrounding surface which will contribute to eliminating birds from an
5 airfield.

It is also an aim of the present invention to provide a new synthetic landscaping grass surface which is relatively easy to maintain.

It is a further aim of the present invention
10 to provide a runway surrounding surface which offers improved vehicle support capabilities.

It is a further aim of the present invention to provide a method for discouraging birds from frequenting an airfield where they represent a
15 nuisance.

Therefore, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided an airport runway surrounding surface arrangement comprising a compacted soil surface substantially free from organic matters
20 in order to restrict sources of nutriment for birds, a pile fabric placed over said compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height thereabove, a permeable
25 ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, and a drainage system for directing water from said pile fabric to at least one
30 drain, whereby an airfield is produced having substantially no organic nutrient.

In accordance with a further general aspect of the present invention, there is provided a runway bordering surface comprising a pile fabric laid over a
35 compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height

thereabove, a permeable ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, and a drainage system for directing surface water from said pile fabric to at least one drain.

In accordance with a further general aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for discouraging birds from frequenting an airfield where they represent a nuisance, comprising the steps of: substantially clearing an airfield area surrounding an airstrip from organic matter susceptible to consumption by birds, leveling soil material in the airfield area, laying a synthetic grass surface over the soil material, and providing water drainage for evacuating water from said synthetic grass surface.

In accordance with a further general aspect of the present invention, there is provided an airport runway surface comprising a pile fabric adapted to be laid over a compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height thereabove, a permeable ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, a drainage system for directing surface water from said pile fabric to at least one drain, and runway markings incorporated in said pile fabric for guiding pilots along the airport runway surface during airplane taking-off and landing operations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Having thus generally described the nature of the invention, reference will now be made to the

accompanying drawing, showing by way of illustration a preferred embodiment thereof, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a synthetic grass surface bordering an airport runway in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.2 is a cross-sectional view of an artificial grass airport runway.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Fig. 1, the present invention will be described in the context of an airport. However, it is understood that the present invention could be applied to other landscape areas.

Fig. 1 illustrates a synthetic grass surface suited for replacing the natural grass normally surrounding the runways (only one being shown) of an airfield. The term "runway" is intended herein to encompass the term "taxiway".

More specifically, the synthetic grass surface 10 comprises a pile fabric 14 adapted to be placed over a compacted earth surface 16 exposed by excavation.

During the excavation, the organic material contained in the uppermost stratum of the ground surrounding the runway 12 is removed. The ground must be excavated down to a compactable earth surface. At that point, the soil is leveled according to specifications and rocks are removed. The result is a surface that can be compacted by being rolled and shaped so that the flow of surface water will be controlled to specific locations.

The pile fabric 14 has a relatively thin, flexible backing mat or layer 18 with parallel rows of ribbons or pile elements 20 projecting upwardly from the mat 18 and resembling grass. The rows of pile elements 20 can be similar to that described in my co-pending Canadian Patent No. 2,218,314 filed on October

16, 1997 and laid open on September 10, 1998, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference. A relatively thick layer of particulate material 22 forms the infill and is dispersed among the pile elements 20 on the mat 18. One of the roles of the infill is to act as a ballast for the pile fabric 14.

A thin impermeable membrane 24 is laid on the compacted earth surface 16 to prevent water from percolating down thereto. If a standard porous pile fabric was used with no underlying water barrier, the water would obviously percolate through the fabric and into the soil. Depending on specific soil condition, this could cause the soil to swell and soften and if a vehicle were to drive on that soil, it would make permanent tire tracks unless the ground was subsequently rolled when the moisture was still in the ground. Instead of draining the surface water into the soil, a draining layer 26, which can consist of a thick layer of aggregate, such as rock particles, is provided on the impermeable membrane 24 to allow the water to readily flow from the mat 18 onto the impermeable membrane 24 and into storm sewers (not shown) placed at specific locations. The compacted earth surface 16 is preferably slightly sloped to cause the water to flow towards the storm sewers. From experience, we have found that if an artificial grass is placed on natural soil with the organic material removed and the soil compacted, the sloped areas will stay more compact than the planar areas.

The particulate material 22 is preferably permeable so as to not retain the water but rather allow the same to readily flow downwardly through the synthetic grass surface 10 to the drainage layer 26. This is suitable in that otherwise the infill would retain a certain amount of moisture and eventually

could promote growth of grass, weeds, or local wild vegetation.

The layer of particulate material 22 forming the infill preferably comprises a mixture of sand and binding polymer. The binding polymer will act as a stabilizer to prevent the sand from being displaced, for instance, by the thrust of the jet engines. Alternatively, at the edge of the runway or landscaped area, the layer of particulate material could consist of a mixture of cement and sand. Rock fragments, crushed stone chips and recycled plastics with a high weight ratio index could also be used. The strips bordering the runways are more apt of being driven on by the airplanes and maintenance vehicles, whereby these surfaces should have a greater firmness than the standard remaining portion of the synthetic grass surface 10 surrounding the runways 12. Furthermore, it is preferable to infill the strips bordering the runways 12 with a mixture of sand and cement to ensure that the bordering edges will stay down and will be easily vacuumed to prevent vegetal growth at the juncture of the runways 12 and the synthetic grass surface 10.

A mixture of fibers (2" to 6") and sand could also be used to form the layer of infill and or drainage base material. The infill could consist of a sand based system known under the trade name of "Turf Grid" and using long fibers such as polypropylene or polyethylene fibers for stability. Turf grid can also be used as the support surface covering the water barrier in zones not apt to have an aircraft land on it. It is also noted that the water barrier could, depending on soil conditions, consist of the compacted earth surface itself. A more substantial base construction is necessary to support weight of large aircraft. However, small aircraft could land directly

on the synthetic grass as the runway surface material. This could be most effective in arid area.

When rock fragments or other suitable aggregates are used as the infill, acrylic liquid or an adhesive can be sprayed thereon to stabilize the same and, thus, prevent dislodgment of the infilled material.

The spacing between the rows of pile elements 20 will be of at least 1 inch but preferably of 1 1/8" to 1 1/2". Wide row spacing advantageously allows using larger infill particles which inherently contribute to improve the overall stability of the infill 22. Indeed, more energy is required to displace larger particles. In certain instances, especially when coarse rock particles are used as the main component of the infilled material, no additional stabilizing agent, such as adhesive or binding agents, may be required. In other instances, an adhesive or a binding agent, such as cement, may only be required at the edges of the synthetic grass surface 10 adjacent the runways 12. The grass itself can also be of a higher density at areas closer to the jet blast zones if required and can be progressively lesser in density as the jet blast zone is reduced. The initial sections of artificial grass immediately adjacent to the runways or taxiways may be partially more dense and diminishing in density even in the same section of artificial grass regardless of its width (i.e.: either the first section of grass is entirely of a higher density of grass that may have a closer gauge of grass such as 3/8" or less and then the next section of grass may be progressively wider in gauge as the jet blast becomes less of a factor to the infill being displaced). The first section can also be of varying densities of grass. This higher density of grass may keep the infill in and completely eliminate the need

to use a stabilizing agent in the infill or as part of the infill.

It is also contemplated to provide an anti-growth material into the synthetic grass surface 10 to prevent or at least delay the growth of weeds and root types of plants or natural grasses. For instance, the backing mat 18 could have slow release anti-growth pellets or similar treatment of the fabric adhered thereto again to prevent or retard growth.

10 In some airfield applications, there may be a need to have additional lighting on the sides of the runways 12 to improve visibility thereof, for instance, during airplane taking-off and landing operations. As illustrated in Fig. 2, this can be
15 accomplished by incorporating a light source 28 in the pile fabric 14. The light source 28 could be provided by using a light reflective granular material, such as glass beads 30 to infill the grass 10 at appropriate locations on the airfield and by running a light
20 emitting cable 32 in the synthetic grass 10 under the glass beads 30. This would make the grass 10 illuminated for numbers, arrows, directions, or any other type of marking necessary for a specific application. The cable could be provided in the form
25 of a laser beam or a crystal light source. Light emitting diodes could also be used as a light source. The cable could be laminated to the backing mat 18. Other methods of lighting the field would be sealed miniature lights connected by a very low voltage
30 current. Alternatively, a luminescent or reflective band of fabric material could be attached to the side edges of the pile fabric 14 adjacent the runways to highlight the same. The luminescence could come from a polypropylene fabric or other fabric having
35 luminescent properties. The luminescent fabric would be extremely long wearing. A fiber optic cable could

also be laminated to the fluorescent fabric material to also be a visual safety feature.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, two laterally spaced-apart parallel fiber optic cables 30 could be installed in the pile fabric 14 and covered with the glass beads 30 so as to form the runway side stripe markings of an airport runway. This is particularly useful for delimiting an airport runway zone when the synthetic grass is used as an airplane landing surface. It is understood that the above described light source could also be used to provide runway touchdown zone marking or runway center line markings.

By replacing the natural grass surface of an airfield by the synthetic grass surface 10, the presence of birds in the airfield can be significantly reduced due to the absence of nutrients which will normally attract the birds. Furthermore, the synthetic grass surface 10 constitutes a relatively safe emergency landing surface by reducing the risk of explosion from sparks igniting fuel during belly landings. It is understood that the load bearing capacity of such a landing strip would be designed for such a catastrophic event.

It is also contemplated to incorporate the drainage layer into the infill on the mat 18. In this particular case, a waterproof coating would be applied to the mat 18 to prevent water from percolating down to the underlying earth surface. The drainage layer or infill layer would preferably consist of crushed rock. The soil surface on which the mat 18 is laid would be sloped to cause surface water to flow on the mat 18 in a desired direction to a drain placed in the soil for receiving the surface water from the mat 18. This could eliminate the need for crushed stone underneath the mat 18.

CLAIMS:

1. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement comprising a compacted soil surface substantially free from organic matters in order to restrict sources of nutriment for birds, a pile fabric placed over said compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height thereabove, a permeable ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, and a drainage system for directing water from said pile fabric to at least one drain, whereby an airfield is produced having substantially no organic nutrient.

2. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 1, wherein said drainage system includes a water drainage enabling layer, and a water barrier underlying said water drainage enabling layer for preventing water from percolating downwardly through the soil surface underneath said pile fabric.

3. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 2, wherein said water barrier defines a sloped surface to cause the water to flow in a desired direction thereon.

4. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 2, wherein said backing mat is permeable and laid on said water drainage enabling layer.

5. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 2, wherein said water barrier forms part of said backing mat, and wherein said water drainage enabling layer is provided in said pile fabric on said backing mat.

6. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 5, wherein said water drainage enabling layer includes particulate material dispersed among said pile elements.

7. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 4, wherein said ballast material includes particulate material dispersed among said pile elements, said particulate material being composed of particles cooperating to form therebetween flow paths to allow the water to flow to said water drainage enabling layer.

8. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 7, further including a bonding agent mixed with said particulate material.

9. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 8, wherein said bonding agent includes a mixture of cement and sand.

10. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 4, wherein said water barrier includes an impermeable membrane laid on the soil surface.

11. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 4, wherein said drainage enabling layer consists of a layer of aggregate.

12. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 11, wherein said layer of aggregate includes rock particles.

13. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 5, wherein said water drainage enabling layer includes fibers dispersed among said pile elements on said backing mat.

14. An airport runway surrounding surface arrangement as defined in claim 1, further including anti-growth material incorporated into the pile fabric to at least delay vegetation growth.

15. A runway bordering surface comprising a pile fabric laid over a compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height thereabove, a permeable ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, and a drainage system for directing surface water from said pile fabric to at least one drain.

16. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 15, wherein said drainage system includes a water barrier to prevent water from percolating downwardly through the compacted soil surface underneath said pile fabric.

17. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 15, wherein said ballast material includes particulate material dispersed among said pile elements, said particulate material forming a water permeable layer.

18. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 17, further including a bonding agent mixed with said particulate material at the edges of a runway to resist dislodgment thereof from said pile fabric.

19. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 18, wherein said bonding agent includes a mixture of cement and sand.

20. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 16, wherein said drainage system includes a drainage enabling layer provided on said water barrier.

21. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 20, wherein said backing mat is permeable, and wherein said water barrier is formed underneath said backing mat and spaced therefrom by said drainage enabling layer.

22. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 20, wherein said water barrier is formed on said backing mat.

23. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 15, further including a light source incorporated in said pile fabric to provide runway side stripe markings.

24. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 23, wherein said light source includes a band of luminescent material provided at a lateral edge of said pile fabric.

25. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 23, wherein said light source includes at least

one luminous member running through said pile fabric on said backing mat.

26. A runway bordering surface as defined in claim 25, wherein said pile fabric is infilled with glass beads over and around said luminous member, and wherein said luminous member is selected from a group consisting of: a laser beam, light emitting diodes and a crystal light source.

27. A method for discouraging birds from frequenting an airfield where they represent a nuisance, comprising the steps of: substantially clearing an airfield area surrounding an airstrip from organic matter susceptible to consumption by birds, leveling soil material in the airfield area, laying a synthetic grass surface over the soil material, and providing water drainage for evacuating water from said synthetic grass surface.

28. A method as defined in claim 27, further comprising the step of compacting the soil material once the organic matters have been removed therefrom.

29. A method as defined in claim 28, further including the step of exposing the natural soil material by excavation.

30. A method as defined in claim 27, further comprising the step of providing a water barrier to prevent water from percolating downwardly through the soil material underneath said synthetic grass surface.

31. A method as defined in claim 30, further comprising the steps of placing said water barrier underneath said synthetic grass surface, and providing

a drainage enabling layer between said water barrier and said synthetic grass surface.

32. A method as defined in claim 30, wherein said synthetic grass surface includes a backing mat, and wherein the step of providing a water barrier is effected by rendering said backing mat impermeable to water.

33. A method as defined in claim 27, wherein the step of leveling the compacted soil material is effected so as to provide a slope to cause surface water to flow in a desired direction towards a drain installed in the soil.

34. An airport runway surface comprising a pile fabric adapted to be laid over a compacted soil surface, said pile fabric including a plurality of pile elements resembling grass and extending from a backing mat to a predetermined height thereabove, a permeable ballast material for stabilizing said pile fabric in place, said permeable ballast material being provided on said backing mat and having a thickness less than said predetermined height, a drainage system for directing surface water from said pile fabric to at least one drain, and runway markings incorporated in said pile fabric for guiding pilots along the airport runway surface during airplane taking-off and landing operations.

35. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 34, wherein said runway markings include a light source.

36. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 35, wherein said light source includes at least one light source member selected from a group

consisting of: a laser beam, light emitting diodes and crystal light source

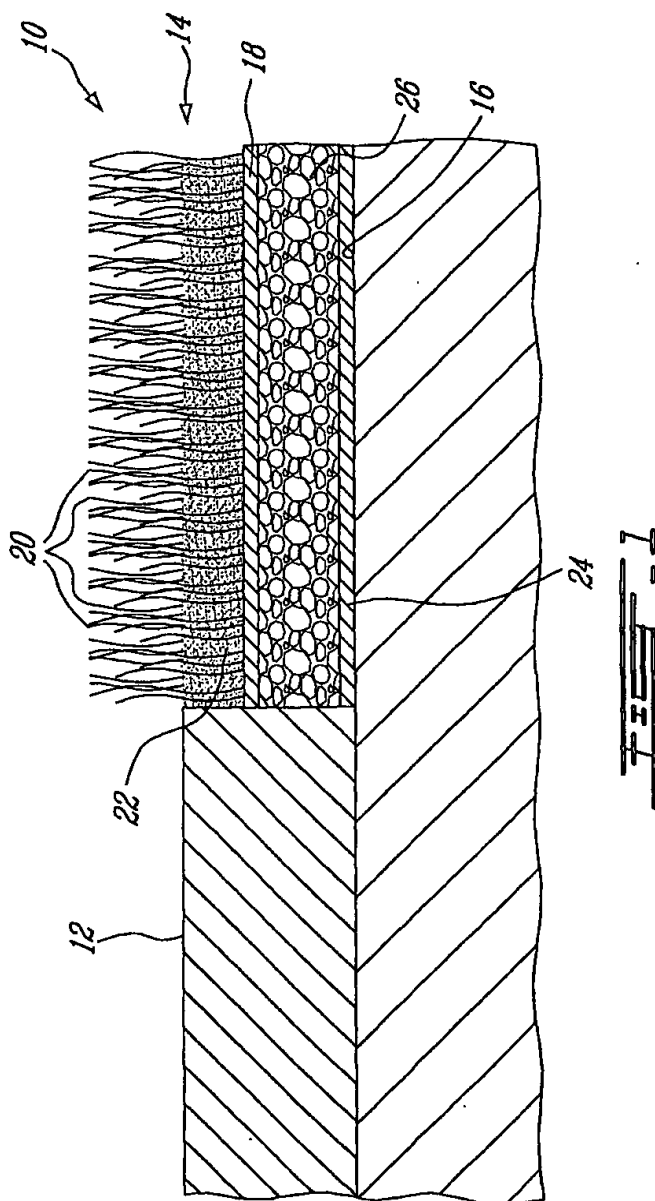
37. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 36, wherein said light source further includes a plurality of reflective particles distributed in said pile fabric above and around said light source member.

38. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 37, wherein said light source includes two laterally spaced-apart light source cables, said pile fabric being infilled over and around said cables with said reflective particles so as to provide runway side stripe markings.

39. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 36, wherein said light source member is laminated into the pile fabric.

40. An airport runway surface as defined in claim 35, wherein said light source includes a band of luminescent fabric material incorporated to said pile fabric.

1/2



2/2

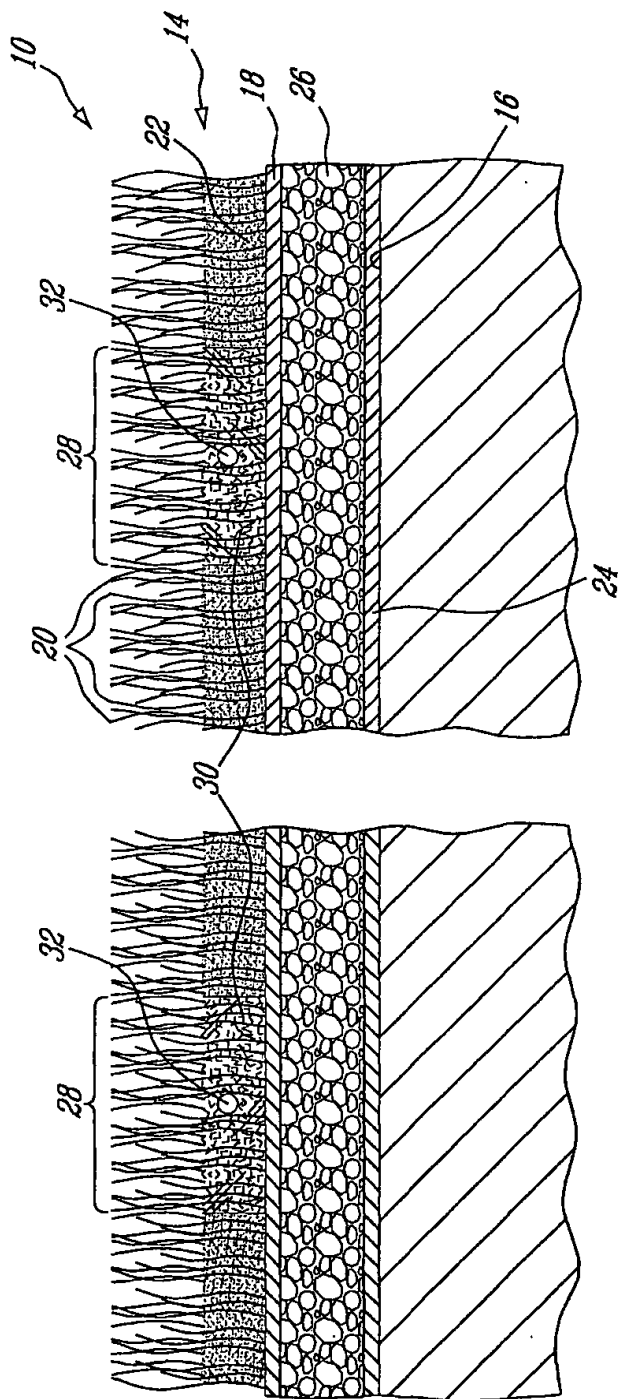


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 01/01275

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 E01C9/00 A01M29/00 B64F1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E01C A01M B64F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	"Airport wildlife management" -, 'Online! 1995, XP002185559 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL:www.tc.gc.ca/aviation/aerodrome/birdst ke/bulletin/awb16.htm> 'retrieved on 2001-12-13!	27
Y	Program-Related Highlights: Ground cover page 7	1-4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 30, 31, 33, 34
Y	US 4 396 653 A (TOMARIN SEYMOUR A) 2 August 1983 (1983-08-02) the whole document	1-4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 30, 31, 33, 34

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 January 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/01/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Dijkstra, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 01/01275

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 013 029 A (VAUX THOMAS M) 7 May 1991 (1991-05-07) abstract; figure 1	34

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 01/01275

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4396653	A	02-08-1983	CA 1182485 A1	12-02-1985
			ES 524267 D0	16-06-1984
			ES 8405628 A1	01-10-1984
US 5013029	A	07-05-1991	US 4846457 A	11-07-1989
			GB 2215622 A	27-09-1989
			US 4948116 A	14-08-1990
			US 4991834 A	12-02-1991
			US 4998717 A	12-03-1991
			US 4727697 A	01-03-1988